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# The Globe.


WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

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THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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## Army Correspondence.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Headquarters, 78th Regt. P. V.,
Nashville, March 25, 1865.

DEAR GLOBE:—As most of those interested are aware, the company of men enlisted and organized by Capt. John Brewster and Lieut. D. G. Enyeart left Camp Curtin on Sabbath morning, 12th inst, and about two o'clock of the same day passed thro' Old Huntingdon, en route for Tennessee. We had a pleasant ride over the mountain and we could have enjoyed it very much had it not been that passing through Huntingdon brought the most of us so near our homes, reviving vividly all their precious memories, that a tinge of sadness settled upon nearly every heart.

We reached Pittsburgh about one o'clock that night, and soon were comfortably quartered in a large building used for that purpose, in the vicinity of the Girard House, where we slept soundly till morning. For breakfast we repaired to the Girard House, now used as a Soldier's Rest, and surrounding Uncle Sam's table, ate heartily of his plain but substantial fare.

Upon returning to our quarters we were informed that it was customary for the citizens of P. to give one meal to every company, or regiment, of soldiers passing through their city, and that if we saw proper to accept their hospitality we should have dinner at the City Hall. This offer was accepted by the company without a dissenting voice; accordingly we held ourselves in readiness for an attack at noon upon the generosity of Pittsburg. Meanwhile, we strolled through the city and were surprised to find that in Pittsburg the citizens of all classes did not think it beneath them to notice a soldier and treat him kindly. The cheerful, genial kindness of the people of Pittsburgh toward us and Captain Shock's men, whom we overtook here, contrasted with our treatment in Harrisburg, was as the warm sunshine of June to the chilling blasts of December. While in Harrisburg the unpleasant impression forced itself upon us that it was no longer an honor, as it once was, to be an American soldier, but that in entering the service of our country we had bade adieu to our manhood. In Pittsburgh the reverse was the feeling that took possession of our minds, and her citizens told us—by works as well as words—that above everyone, it is the American soldier whom the people of Pittsburgh delight to honor. I should like to make mention here of many little incidents illustrating the kindness of the people of Pittsburgh to us, but space will not permit.

At noon we repaired to the City Hall, and partook of an excellent dinner. The Hall itself is a large room and beautifully decorated. Wreaths of spruce, gemmed with flowers, and surmounted with miniature flags, gives a pleasing effect to the place.

At 5 o'clock we took the cars on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. The train moved slowly off at first, and from every part of the city we could see flags and handkerchiefs and hats wave, and above the rumble of the train hear prolonged cheers from hundreds of voices. Never can we forget Pittsburg. It reminded us of the early days of the war, when Old Huntingdon lavished her patriotic enthusiasm upon the soldiers passing through. The distance from Pittsburgh to Crestline, Ohio, where we were to change cars for Cincinnati, is 156 miles. Consequently, we were all night on the road.

The train on which we left Pittsburgh was an "extra," made up of inferior cars with narrow cushionless seats, and as we were much crowded we passed the night uncomfortably, and without sleep. A good breakfast with warm coffee made some amends for the discomforts of the night. At 11 A. M. we cheerfully entered the cars of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati R. R., and resumed our journey. Of the general appearance of the country, the improvements and farm management, between Crestline and Columbus, until you near the latter place, little can be said that is creditable to Ohio intelligence, taste and industry. The fencing is inferior, the barns mostly small log structures improvided with threshing floors, the dwellings correspondingly poor, and rendered generally unattractive by the entire absence of trees and shrubbery. We noticed all along the road large fields of corn standing in shocks untouched; in other places the farmers were engaged in husking and hauling it away. I do not make mention of this to condemn; perhaps, there may be arguments in favor of this plan, sufficiently strong, to justify its being practiced here. Much attention is paid here to wool growing, and we saw everywhere large flocks of sheep in good condition.

We reached Columbus about 3 p. m. Columbus is a beautiful city, and had our inclinations been consulted we would have preferred staying there a day. No offer of this kind being made us, we obediently entered the cars at the signal, and were soon under way to Cincinnati.

We passed through Xenia and reached Cincinnati at 8 P M. Of the country between Columbus and Cincinnati too much can hardly be said in its praise. The Little Miami flows thro' a portion of it, and the whole country is possessed of great natural advantages. Broad fields of well cultivated land spread out before the eye of the traveller, while beautiful residences, environed in evergreens and shrubbery, with substantial outbuildings, are everywhere seen.

On arriving at Cincinnati we were conducted to the Soldiers' Home of the Cincinnati branch of the U. S. Sanitary *Commission*. Here we were treated with the warm cordiality of friendship. Supper was given us and comfortable lodging. The next morning breakfast was furnished us in like manner, and as Captain Shock's men and ourselves were to leave Cincinnati at noon, the Commission got up a special meal for us at 11 A. M. It was a dinner such as any one at home would esteem a privilege to partake of. We ate heartily, and, with feelings of gratitude and admiration for the Sanitary Commission, left the Soldiers' Rest for the steamboat. Before leaving, however, both companies drew up in line before the Commission's building, and gave three rousing cheers for the Cincinnati Branch of the Sanitary Commission.

Half an hour later we were on board the steamer General Lyttle, and shortly after this were sailing down the Ohio. He must indeed be insensible to much that is beautiful and romantic in nature, who fails to be agreeably entertained by a trip down this noble river. After leaving Cincinnati the first thing that called forth our admiration particularly, was the vineyards stretching along the right bank of the river. From the bank of the river back half a mile the ground slopes gradually, and at others rises abruptly. For a distance of seven miles this slope is covered with the vine. As far as the vineyards extended, at the foot of the slope, and immediately on the bank of the river, are seen, nestled in among evergreens, tasteful cottages, forming, with the vineyards in the background, a scene of beauty rarely equalled. As we stood on the bow of the beautiful steamer, and watched her cleaving the wave, and gazed upon the fine scenery on either side, we almost forgot that every groan of her great engines, every stroke of her wheel, and every vibration that ran through her huge frame, was a reminder that we were being borne farther and farther from our native hills. Night came, and with it pretty much ended the enjoyment of this part of the trip. The night was too stormy to sleep with safety on the upper deck, or on the guard around the cabin. So we had only one choice left and that was quietly to take up our quarters on the lower deck. I shall not torture you with a description of how two hundred men, jammed in among huge piles of boxes, barrels, hogsheads, etc., tried with becoming perseverance to dispose their weary bodies in an attitude for sleep. Suffice to say, few were so fortunate as to woo to their embrace, "Nature's sweet restorer."

We reached Louisville in the night, but remained in the boat till morning. Our first view of the "Old Kentucky" shore was by no means enchanting. A heavy, cold northeaster was blowing, and the rain was coming down in torrents. On the wharf was a mixed up mass of men in charge of the unlading, negroes, great and small, and mules; all trying by dint of scolding, pushing, whipping, pulling, and awful swearing—the mules didn't swear—to induce certain drays and omnibuses to forsake mud and go up into the city.

We left the boat and marched one mile in the direction of the Depot to the Government Soldiers' Rest. We passed the place where the famous guerilla, Sue Munday, had been executed the day before. At noon we entered the cars of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. On the day before, 15th, two trains, when forty miles below Louisville, had been fired into, thrown off the track and destroyed, by Gentry's band of guerillas. The mail and Adam's Express were robbed, also the passengers, and the soldiers acting as train guard, paroled. We were instructed to load our guns and be in readiness as an attack was anticipated When we reached Elizabeth city we came up with the train that had left Louisville in the morning. The Road had not yet been cleared of the wrecked trains, nor the track repaired. By 11 o'clock at night the road was repaired and both trains, comprising some fifteen passenger cars, left Elizabeth city. Before leaving, the lights in the cars were extinguished, and soon, enshrouded in the darkness of midnight, we were whizzing through the deep forests of the "Dark and Bloody Ground" with a speed that was perfectly reckless and terrifying. We reached Pilot Knob, now historic ground, twenty-one miles from Nashville, just as the beautiful orb of day was emerging from the chambers of the east. An hour later we were in Nashville, and had the satisfaction to learn that the 78th regiment was encamped near Fort Negley, one mile south of the city. Thither we bent our steps and were soon warmly welcomed by the officers and men of the Old 78th. We were conducted to comfortable barracks and by evening felt much at home. The 78th occupy what is called the Transfer Barracks, of which I shall speak again.

We have plenty of good limestone water, and the air is pure and delightful. There is but little sickness in our company and most of the men are cheerful and contented. We should like our friends at home to remember us by sending us, regularly, letters and Huntingdon papers.

Yours truly, M. H. S.

## A Complete and most Graphic Account of the Movements of J. W. Booth in his Assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

We extract the whole of the following account of the conduct of the assassin on the day preceding the night of the tragedy from the correspondence of the New York *World* by Jerome B. Stilison. Without any exception, it is the best and most circumstantial account, if the whole of it be based upon fact, of any which we have hitherto seen; and if we dare say so, is one of the most dramatically detailed accounts of an appalling incident in national history which has ever been offered to any nation:

Some very deliberate, but not at all extraordinary, movements were made by a handsome and extremely well dressed young man in the city of Washington last Friday. At about 11½ o'clock A. M. this person, whose name is J. Wilkes Booth, by profession an actor, and recently engaged in oil speculations, sauntered into Ford's Theatre, on Tenth, between E and F streets, and exchanged greetings with the man at the box office. In the conversation which ensued the ticket agent informed Booth that a box was taken for Mr. Lincoln and General Grant, who were expected to visit the theatre, and contribute to the benefit of Miss Laura Keene and satisfy the curiosity of a large audience. Mr. Booth went away with a jest, and a lightly spoken "Good afternoon." Strolling down to Pumphreys' stable, on C street, in the rear of the National Hotel, he engaged a saddle horse, a high-strung, fast, beautiful bay mare, telling Mr. Pumphreys that he should call for her in the middle of the afternoon.

*Visits Mr. Johnson.*

From here he went to the Kirkwood Hotel, on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street, where, calling for a card and a sheet of note paper, he sat down and wrote upon the first as follows?

I don't wish to disturb you; are you at home? J. W. BOOTH.

To this message, which was sent up by the obliging clerk, Mr. Johnson responded that he was very busily engaged. Mr. Booth smiled, and, turning to his sheet of note paper, wrote on it. The fact, if fact it is, that he had been disappointed in not obtaining an examination of the Vice President's apartment and a knowledge of the Vice President's probable whereabouts the ensuing evening in no way affected his composure. The note, the contents of which are unknown, was signed and sealed within a few moments. Booth arose, and bowed to an [illegible] tance, and passed into the [illegible] elegant person was seen on [illegible] a few minutes, and was [illegible] into the Metropolitan Hotel.

*He Visits His Stable.*

At 4 P. M. he again appeared at Pumphreys' livery stable, mounted the mare he had engaged, rode leisurely up F street, turned into an alley between Ninth and Tenth streets, and thence into an alley reloading to the rear of Ford's Theatre, which fronts on Tenth street, between E and F streets. Here he alighted and deposited the mare in a small stable off the alley, which he had hired some time before for the accommodation of a saddle horse which he had recently sold. Mr. Booth soon afterward retired from the stable and is supposed to have refreshed himself at the neighboring bar-room.

*The Scene at the Theatre.*

At 8 o'clock the same evening, President Lincoln and Speaker Colfax sat together in a private room at the White House, pleasantly conversing. Gen. Grant, with whom the President had engaged to attend Ford's Theatre that evening, had left with his wife for Burlington, New Jersey, in the six o'clock train. After this departure Mr. Lincoln rather reluctantly determined to keep his part of the engagement, rather than to disappoint his friends and the audience. Mrs. Lincoln, entering the room and turning to Mr. Colfax, said, in a half laughing, half serious way, "Well, Mr. Lincoln, are you going to the theatre with me or not?" "I suppose I shall have to go, Colfax," said the President, and the Speaker took his leave, in company with Major Rathbone, of the Provost Marshal General's office, who escorted Miss Harris, daughter of Senator Harris, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln reached Ford's Theatre at twenty minutes before 9 o'clock.

The house was filled in every part with a large and brilliantly attired audience. As the Presidential party ascended the stairs, and passed behind the dress circle to the entrance of the private box reserved for them, the whole assemblage, having in mind the recent Union victories, arose, cheered, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and manifesting every other accustomed sign of enthusiasm. The President, last to enter the box, turned before doing so, and bowed a courteous acknowledgment of his reception. At the moment of the President's arrival, Mr. Hawks, one of the actors, performing the well known part of *Dundreary*, had exclaimed: "This reminds me of a story, as Mr. Lincoln says." The audience forced him, after the interruption, to tell the story over again. It evidently pleased Mr. Lincoln, who turned laughingly to his wife and made a remark which was not overheard.

*The Box.*

The box in which the President sat consisted of two boxes turned into one, the middle partition being removed, as on all occasions when a state party visited the theatre. The box was on a level with the dress circle, about twelve feet above the stage. There were two entrances—the door nearest to the wall having been closed and locked; the door nearest the balustrades of the dress circle, and at right angles with it, being open and left open after the visitors had entered. The interior was carpeted, lined with crimson paper, and furnished with a sofa covered with crimson velvet, three arm chairs similarly covered, and six cane-bottomed chairs. Festoons of flags hung before the front of the box against a background of lace.

*The Arrangement of the Party.*

President Lincoln took one of the arm-chairs and seated himself in the front of the box, in the angle nearest the audience, where, partially screened from observation, he had the best view of what was transpiring on the stage. Mrs. Lincoln sat next him, and Miss Harris in the opposite angle nearest the stage. Major Rathbone sat just behind Mrs. Lincoln and Miss Harris. These four were the only persons in the box.

*The Play.*

The play proceeded. The audience at Ford's including Mrs. Lincoln, seemed to enjoy it very much. The worthy wife of the President leaned forward, her hand upon her husband's knee, watching every scene in the drama with amused attention. Even across the President's face at intervals swept a smile, robbing it of its habitual sadness.

*The Assassin's Preliminaries to Flight.*

About the beginning of the second act, the mare standing in the stable in the rear of the theatre, was disturbed in the midst of her meal by the entrance of the young man who had quitted her in the afternoon. It is presumed that she was saddled and bridled with exquisite care.

*Booth Enters the Theatre.*

Having completed these preparations, Mr. Booth entered the theatre by the stage-door; summoned one of the scene-shifters, Mr. John Spangler, emerged through the same door with that individual, leaving the door open, and left the mare in his hands to be held until he (Booth) should return. Booth, who was more fashionably and richly dressed than usual, walked thence around to the front of the theatre and went in. Ascending to the dress circle, he stood for a little time gazing around upon the audience, and occasionally upon the stage, in his usual graceful manner. He was subsequently observed by Mr. Ford, the proprietor of the theatre, to be slowly elbowing his way through the crowd that packed the rear of the dress-circle, toward the right side, at the extremity of which was the box where Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln and their companions were seated. Mr. Ford casually noticed this as a slightly extraordinary symptom of interest on his part of an actor so familiar with the routine of the theatre and the play.

The curtain had arisen on the third act, and *Mrs. Mountchessington* and *Asa Trenchard* were exchanging vivacious stupidities, when a young man, precisely resembling the one described as J. Wilkes Booth, appeared before the open door of the President's box, and prepared to enter.

*The Assassin at the Box Door.*

The servant who attended Mr. Lincoln said politely: "This is the President's box, sir; no one is permitted to enter." "I am a Senator," responded the person, "Mr. Lincoln has sent for me." The attendant gave way, and the young man passed into the box.

*In the Box.*

As he appeared at the door, taking a quick, comprehensive glance at the interior, Major Rathbone arose. "Are you aware sir," he said, courteously, "upon whom you are intruding? This is the President's box, and no one is admitted." The intruder answered not a word. Fastening his eyes upon Mr. Lincoln, who had half turned his head to ascertain what caused the disturbance, he stepped quickly back without the door.

*The Shot.*

Drawing a Derringer pistol, and taking, by means of some almost miraculous calculation, a deadly aim, he fired through the closed door, on his right, the ball passing through the door, and entering the brain of the President.

*The Assassin's Flight.*

The movements of the assassin were from henceforth quick as lightning. Springing into the box through the door of which he had just retreated, he dropped his pistol on the floor, and drawing a bowie-knife, struck Major Rathbone, who opposed him, ripping through his coat from the shoulder down, and inflicting a severe flesh wound in his arm. He leaped then upon the velvet covered balustrade at the front of the box, between Mrs. Lincoln and Miss Harris, and parting with both hands the flags that drooped on either side, dropped to the stage beneath. Arising, and turning full upon the audience, with the knife lifted in his right hand above his head, he shouted: "*Sic semper tyrannis*—Virginia is avenged!" Another instant and he had fled across the stage and behind the scenes. Col. J. B. Stewart, the only person in the audience who seemed to comprehend the deed he had committed, climbed from his seat near the orchestra to the stage, and followed close behind. The assassin was too fleet and too desperate. Meeting Mr. Withers, the leader of the orchestra, just behind the scene, he struck him aside with a blow-that fortunately was not a wound; overturning Miss Jenny Gourlay, an actress, who came next in his path, he gained, without further hindrance, the back door previously left open at the rear of the theatre; rushed through it; leaped upon the horse held by Mr. Spangler, and without vouchsafing that person a word of information, rode out through the alley leading into F street, and thence rapidly away. His horse's hoofs might almost have been heard amid the silence that for a few seconds dwelt in the interior of the theatre.

*The Scene in the Theatre.*

Then Mrs. Lincoln screamed, Mrs. Harris cried for water, and the full ghastly truth broke upon all—"The President is murdered!" The scene that ensued was as tumultuous and terrible as one of Dante's pictures of hell. Some women fainted, others uttered piercing shrieks, and cries for vengance and unmeaning shouts for help burst from the mouths of men. Miss Laura Keene, the actress, proved herself in this awful time as equal to sustain a part in real tragedy as to interpret that of the stage. Pausing one moment before the footlights to entreat the audience to be calm, she ascended the stairs in the rear of Mr. Lincoln's box, entered it, took the dying President's head in her lap, bathed it with the water she had brought, and endeavored to force some of the liquid through the insensible lips. The locality of the wound was supposed to be in the breast. It was not until after the neck and shoulders had been bared and no mark discovered, that the dress of Miss Keene, stained with blood revealed where the ball had penetrated.

*The Insensible President Carried out.*

As soon as the confusion and crowd were partially overcome, the form of the President was conveyed from the theatre to the residence of Mr. Peterson, on the opposite side of Tenth street. Here upon a bed, in a little hastily prepared chamber, it was laid and attended by Surgeon General Barnes and other physicians, speedily summoned.

*The Excitement in the Capital.*

In the meanwhile the news spread through the capital as if borne on tongues of flame. Senator Sumner, hearing of the affair at his residence, took a carriage and drove at a gallop to the White House, where he heard where it had taken place, to find Robert Lincoln and other members of the household still unaware of it. Both drove to Ford's Theatre, and were soon at the President's bedside. Secretary Stanton and other members of the Cabinet were at hand almost as soon. A vast crowd, surging up Pennsylvania avenue toward Willard's Hotel, cried, "The President is shot!" "President Lincoln is murdered." Another crowd sweeping down the avenue met the first with the tidings, "Secretary Seward has been assassinated in bed." Instantly a wild apprehension of an organized conspiracy and of other murders took possession of the people. The shout "To arms!" was mingled with the expressions of sorrow and rage that everywhere filled the air. "Where is General Grant?" or "Where is Secretary Stanton?" "Where are the rest of the Cabinet?" broke from thousands of lips. A conflagration of fire is not half so terrible as was the conflagration of passion that rolled through the streets and houses of Washington on that awful night.

*The attempt on Secretary Seward's life.*

The attempt on the life of Secretary Seward was perhaps, as daring, if not so dramatic, as the assassination of the President. At 9.20 o'clock a man, tall, athletic, and dressed in light colored clothes, alighted from a horse in front of Mr. Seward's residence, in Madison place, where the Secretary was lying very feebly from his recent injuries. The house, a solid three story brick building, was formerly the old Washington Club House. Leaving his horse standing, the stranger rang at the door, and informed the servant who admitted him that he desired to see Mr. Seward. The servant responded that Mr. Seward was very ill, and that no visitors were admitted. "But I am a messenger from Dr. Verdi, Mr. Seward's physician; I have a prescription which I must deliver myself." The servant still demurring, the stranger, without further parley, pushed him aside and ascended the stairs. Moving to the right, he proceeded towards Mr. Seward's room, and was about to enter it, when Mr. Frederick Seward appeared from an opposite doorway and demanded his business. He responded in the same manner as to the servant below, but being met with a refusal, suddenly closed the contraversy by striking Mr. Seward a severe and perhaps mortal blow across the forehead with the butt of a pistol. As the first victim fell, Major Seward, another and younger son of the Secretary emerged from his father's room. Without a word the man drew a knife and struck the Major several blows with it, rushed into the chamber as he did so; then, after dealing Mr. Hansell, the nurse, a horrible wound across the bowels, he sprang to the bed upon which the Secretary lay, stabbing him two or three times in the face and neck. Mr. Seward arose convulsively and fell from the bed to the floor. Turning and brandishing his knife anew, the assassin fled from the room, cleared the prostrate form of Frederick Seward in the hall, descended the stairs in three leaps, and was out of the door and upon his horse in an instant. It is stated by a person who saw him mount, that although he leaped upon his horse with most unseemly haste, he trotted away around the corner of the block with circumspect deliberation.

*The Gathering of the People.*

Around both the house on Tenth street and the residence of Secretary Seward, as the fact of both tragedies became generally known, crowds soon gathered so vast and tumultuous that military guards scarcely sufficed to keep them from the doors.

*The Death-Chamber of the President.*

The room to which the President had been conveyed is on the first floor, at the end of the hall. It is only fifteen feet square, with a Brussels carpet, papered with brown, and hung with a Photograph of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," and engraved copy of Herring's "Village Blacksmith," and two smaller ones of "The Stable" and "The Barn Yard," from the same artist. A table and a bureau, spread with crochet work, eight chairs and the bed, were all the furniture. Upon this bed, a low walnut four-posted, lay the dying President, the blood oozing from the frightful wound in his head and staining the pillow. All that the medical skill of half a dozen accomplished surgeons could do had been done to prolong a life evidently ebbing from a mortal hurt.

*At the Bedside.*

Secretary Stanton, just arrived from the bedside of Mr. Seward, and asked Surgeon General Barnes what was Mr. Lincoln's condition. "I fear, Mr. Stanton, that there's no hope." "Oh, no, General: no, no;" and the man, of all others, apparently strange to fears, sank down beside the bed, the hot, bitter evidence of an awful sorrow trickling through his fingers to the floor. Senator Sumner sat on the opposite side of the bed, holding one of the President's hands in his own, and sobbing with kindred grief. Secretary Welles stood at the foot of the bed, his face hidden, his frame shaken with emotion. General Hallock, Attorney General Speed, Postmaster General Dennison, M. B. Field, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Judge Otto, Geneneral Meigs, and others, visited the chamber at times, and then retired. Mrs. Lincoln—but there is no need to speak of her. Mrs. Senator Dixon soon arrived, and remained with her through the night. All through the night, while the horror-stricken crowds outside swept and gathered along the streets, while the military and police were patrolling and weaving a cordon around the city; while men were arming and asking each other, "What victim next?" while the telegraph was sending the news from city to city, over the continent, and while the two assassins were speeding unharmed upon fleet horses far away, his chosen friends watched about the death-bed of the highest of the nation. Occasionally Dr. Gurley, pastor of the church where Mr. Lincoln habitually attended, knelt down in prayer. Occasionally Mrs. Lincoln and her sons entered, to find no hope and to go back to ceaseless weeping. Members of the Cabinet, senators, representatives, generals, and others, took turns at the bedside.—Chief Justice Chase remained until a late hour, and returned in the morning. Secretary McCulloch remained a constant watcher until 5 A M. Not a gleam of consciousness shone across the visage of the President up to his death—a quiet, peaceful death at last—which came at twenty-two minutes past seven A M.

*Secretary Seward's Chamber.*

In Secretary Seward's chamber, a similar although not so solemn a scene prevailed; between that chamber and the one occupied by President Lincoln visitors alternated to and fro through the night. It had been early ascertained that the wounds of the Secretary were not likely to prove mortal. A wire instrument drawn across the sides of his head and under his shoulders, to relieve the pain which he suffered from his previous injuries, prevented the knife of the assassin from striking too deep. The right cheek was laid open to the bone, and a fearful gash inflicted in the other. The neck was pierced in two places, but no arteries were severed. Mr. Frederick Seward's injuries were more serious.—His forehead was stoven in by the blow from the pistol, and up to this hour he has remained perfectly unconscious. The operation of trepanning the skull has been performed, but little hope is had of his recovery. Major Seward will get well. Mr. Hansell's condition is somewhat doubtful.

*Mr. Seward Informed of the Acts of the Assassins.*

Secretary Seward, who cannot talk, was not informed of the assassination of the President, and the injury of his son, until yesterday. He had been worrying as to why Mr. Lincoln did not visit him. "Why doesn't the President come to see me?" he asked with his pencil. "Where is Frederick, what is the matter with him?" Perceiving the nervous excitement which these doubts occasioned, a consultation was had, at which it was finally determined that it would be best to let the Secretary know the worst. Secretary Stanton was chosen to tell him. Sitting down beside Mr. Seward's bed, yesterday afternoon, he therefore related to him a full account of the whole affair. Mr. Seward was so surprised and shocked that he raised one hand involuntarily, and groaned.

*What the Assassins Left Behind.*

An old fashioned Colt's revolver was found in the hall of Mr. Seward's residence after the assassin left. It is the weapon with which Mr. Frederick Seward was felled. On the stage beneath the President's box a piece of spur was found. The gilt moulding around the front of the box was cut, showing that the spur hit it and was broken as the murderer of the President leaped from the box. This, with the pistol and hat left in the box, show how swift and desperate were his movements. An experiment was made to day which proves conclusively that the pistol was fired through the door of the box, as was stated. One man sat in the position occupied by the President; another, peeping through the hole made through the door by the bullet, found that its direction was straight to the back of the sitter's head.

# The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 26, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.


Our Country Mournsits greatest Loss

## The Patriot of the Nation is Dead

*"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and* UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

## The Policy of President Johnson.

We have reason to think that Andrew Johnson, our new President, has gained the esteem and confidence of the people of the North; at least his recently expressed sentiments, and his still more reliable career in the past, should induce every individual to believe he will lead us safely through the trials of the present. We have published speeches containing the pointed and practical sentiments that Mr. Johnson uttered and maintains, and what proof can be derived from profession merely we advise our readers to gather from his speeches. They all contain evidences of his unshaken and unchangeable devotion to the Union, and many sentiments have been uttered by him, that we might have wished would have been uttered and put in practice by his predecessor, and which convince us that Andrew Johnson is the Joshua of the day, to bring us into the desired land of peace

Mr. Johnson has contended with the sternnest difficulties of the war, on more than one occasion, and as the present and future trials may present themselves, we feel confident, now that more responsibility attends his actions, he will make them operate for his country's welfare. His first object will be, as we discern in his speeches, to punish traitors. This leads us to infer that the traitors at home will receive the punishment their crime demands; while armed and leading traitors, who have brought upon us these four years of carnage, will not go unpunished for their heinous sin.

SHERMAN'S STRANGE POLICY.—We have, indeed, truly remarkable and mysterious intelligence from General Sherman. It seems that he endeavored to patch up a peace with General Johnston that would at least result in the escape of Davis and his colleagues, and prolong the ending struggle. The valid reason of General Sherman will be required, before his countrymen will forgive him for committing such an imprudent, at least, extraordinary action. It will please the people to know that the Government has squelched the plan, and Gen. Grant started for North Carolina to direct offensive operations against Johnston's army.—General Grant's terms, if they be needed upon Johnston in case of success, are well known, and no amnesty will be allowed to further the escape of J Davis. If Davis has escaped in consequence of the proposed amnesty, then Sherman must take the responsibility. If Grant succeeds, we trust his terms will be more just and severe to Johnston, than those granted to Lee, and thus concord to the almost universal desire of the people.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S REMAINS.—The remains of President Lincoln are now being borne to Springfield, Ill.—They remained in Harrisburg in the State Capitol Friday night and Saturday morning until 11 o'clock, when they were taken in the special train to Philadelphia, and there remained in Independence Hall until Monday morning at 4 o'clock, when they were conveyed to New York city. Crowds of citizens, foreign and resident, were at both places to view for the last time the features of our lamented President, and to witness the preparations and tributes with which his remains were received by a mourning populace.—The scenes of reception at both cities were unparalleled, and the numbers that crowded to see him are beyond calculation.

IMMENSE REWARDS.—Gov. Curtin offers a reward of $10,000 to the person or persons who shall apprehend the assassin Booth within this Commonwealth.

$50,000 reward will be paid by the War Department for the capture of Booth. $25,000 by the same for the apprehension of David C. Harold, one of Booth's accomplices; and also, $25,000 for the apprehension of G. A. Alzerott, sometimes called Port Tobacco, another of Booth's accomplices.

Other high rewards are offered by different authorities.

☞Sherman, in his recent step, exercised authority not vested in him; his terms [illegible] a practical acknowledgment of the rebel government, and would reestablish rebel State government, and gave rebels the use of arms at capitals when our armies disbanded

## Republican Stability.

The impression has been very general, that a republic has a form of government that is necessarily weaker than monarchy. This has been the opinion abroad, where pedantry and interested prejudices existed against this form. And it has, to a considerable extent, had admission to the minds of people among ourselves. It has been thought that, while for ordinary times and among a people of intelligence and probity it was adequate to all the benign purposes of government; it would not bear severe strains, nor be able to sustain itself against any great internal commotions.

The erroneousness of this opinion has been demonstrated in the terrible convulsions of the day. The rebellion formidable and extensive as it has been, has not shaken the firm foundations of the Republic. The country has passed through a severer ordeal than has ever happened to any government. It has not only survived the trial, but it has survived it without the loss of a single principle, without the change of a single constitutional feature. The three essential Departments of free government, the Legislative, the Judicial, and the Executive, have been in full and free operation all the time, and without encroachment on each other. The great insurrection has not brought to view any weakness inherent in our political system, but has rather proved it to have a strength for its own preservation and for the resistance of aggression, beyond other political systems.

So, also, we may add, the sudden shock which the nation has experienced by the death of its noble, honored and trusted chief magistrate does not occasion any manifestation of weakness or instability. There is a unanimous grief for the loss, there is a universal horror of the crime, there is a general abhorrence of the miscreant who murdered our beloved President, but there is no fainting of the Government, no staggering of constituted authorities under the blow. An event that in some other countries would have produced revolution, here only renders patriotic determination more fixed and resolute. The constitutional provisions are promptly applied and effective.

The contingency is immediately met by loyal provisions, long ago made; and republican form of government moves on majestically, safely, happily. Had the bloody conspiracy been successful to the full extent of its design, it would not have stopped the chariot wheels of government. The legal provision is, that if by death, resignation, or inability, the President shall cease to act, the office shall devolve upon the Vice President. If both these functionaries fall, the President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, shall discharge the duties of the office; or, in case there be no such officer at the time, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be the President. Had Mr. Johnson as well as Mr. Lincoln fallen by the assassin's hand, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, would have occupied the presidential chair of the Republic.

As it is, a few hours after the lamentable deed that laid Mr. Lincoln low in death, Mr. Johnson was inducted into the high office; as in 1841 and in 1850, Vice Presidents took the position after the decease of their superior officials.

We know not what other trials may await our country, but the stability of the republic amid these formidable troubles, encourages the hope, that, as the foundations are laid in eternal right and justice, the glorious structure shall stand safely and strongly forever. The intelligent, principled morality of the people is its buttress and its bulwark. This, which animates our soldiers in the field, and our people in the pursuits of peaceful industry, our men and our women, the aged and the young, is what gives efficiency to law, and safety and stability to our Government.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

**Acknowledgment.**

The following members of Co. K, 78th Regt., Penna. Vol. In., have united in purchasing and presenting me with a beautiful sword:

A. P. Isenberg, H H Summers, G W Shontz, C Fouse, M G Beaver, J Brindle, S Hicks, George Russell, J C Watson, William Dean, Wm Fulton, John Fulton, Samuel Fouse, John Yocum, B H Grove, John Hood, Jacob Auman, William Green, Taylor Lloyd, Jacob Stone, Lewis Keith, John Fouse, Henry Dorman, Washington Conyngham, Frank Treese, David Edwards, S E Brode, David Summers, Henry Shultz, Henry Beaver, Benj Fouse, John Weidner, John McCall, Oliver Clapper, C Felton, George Colpetzer.

I return many thanks, and hope I may be able in future to compensate the above members of Co. K for their kindness. May I, as an officer, be able to lead them through the many hardships which the soldier has to endure; and should our country demand our services until the year has expired, may I be able to bring back to their homes all who left their families in the defence of our country and the flag of the Union.

Lieut. D. G. ENYEART,
Co. K, 78th Regt., P. V. I.
Nashville, Tennessee.

☞Secretary Seward and Mr. F. Seward are improving in health.

☞Many captures of supposed assassins have been reported.

## A Solemn and Impressive Pageant of Woe.

**A Nation's Sorrows Over her Martyred Chief.**

*Funeral Ceremonies of Abraham Lincoln in Washington.*

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Early today the streets were crowded with persons, thousands of them from distant cities, and other localities. Nearly the entire population was abroad. By ten o'clock every prominent point on the line of procession was occupied by those who desired to obtain the best view of the solemn and truly impressive pageant. In the immediate neighborhood of the Executive Mansion a dense and unprecedentedly large crowd had assembled. During the forenoon various bodies had met at the Treasury Department, separate rooms having been assigned them, and to these Assistant Secretary Harrington, who had charge of the arrangements, delivered tickets of admission to the Executive Manson. They included the Assistant Secretary, the Assistant Postmaster General, and the Assistant Attorney General, Senators and Representatives in Congress, Governors of the several States, Judiciary, and others of prominence. None could enter the manson without tickets, room having been provided for six hundred persons only, upon a raised platform, with steps on the east and north and south sides of the room. The corpse lay about the centre, the space being reserved all round the catafalque with chairs for the occupation of the immediate family of the deceased. It was here in the East Room that the bodies of Presidents Harrison and Taylor lay in state, but the arrangements on these occasions were far inferior to the present, for now artists had been employed, contributing of their skill and taste to produce the best possible effects. At eleven o'clock the guests began to arrive, a body of about sixty clergymen, from all parts of the country, being the first to enter. There was an interval of a few moments between the arrivals, and thus no confusion whatever was occasioned. The proper officers were in attendance to assign the guests to their appropriate places in the room. Heads of Government bureaus, Governors of States, members of municipal governments, prominent officers of the army and navy, the diplomatic corps in full costume, members of the christian Commission, the Union League Committee of Philadelphia and New York, merchants of the principal cities, members of both Houses of Congress, and others.

There were honored representatives, holding the highest official stations, from all parts of our own country and from foreign lands, and, under the circumstance of the assassination of a President, whose body lay before them, the scene was solemnly grand and impressive. At noon the President of the United States entered, in company with his Cabinet, all of them, excepting Secretary Seward. President Johnson aproached the catafalque, and took a last but brief look at his illustrious predecessor, and then retired to a position immediately on the east, and in full view of the coffined remains in his front. At ten minutes past twelve, amid profound silence, Rev. Dr. Gurley, approaching the head of the catafalque, announced the order of the religious services, when Rev. Dr. Hall, Episcopalian, from the same point, read a portion of the Scriptures according to the form of that Church.

Bishop Simpson, Methodist Episcopal, then opened with prayer, and was followed by Rev Dr. Gurley, who delivered an impressive and appropriate sermon.

The corpse was then removed to the hearse, which was in front of the door of the Executive Mansion, and at two o'clock the procession was formed. It took the line of Pennsylvania Avenue. The streets were kept clear of all encumbrance, but the sidewalks were densely lined with people from the White House to the Capitol, a distance of a mile and a half. House-tops, porticoes, the windows of every house, and all elevated points were occupied by interested spectators.

As the procession started, minute guns were fired near St. John's Church, the City Hall, and at the Capitol. The bells of all the churches in the city, and the various fire-engines, were tolled. First in order of procession was a detachment of colored troops, then followed white regiments of infantry and bodies of artillery and cavalry; navy, marine, and army officers on foot; the pall-bearers in carriages; next the hearse, drawn by six white horses, the coffin prominent to every beholder. The floor on which it rested was strewn with evergreens, and the coffin covered with flowers. The diplomatic corps, members of Congress, Governors of States, delegations of various States, fire companies, civic associations, clerks of the various departments, and others, all in the order of the procession, together with many public and private carriages, all closing up with a large body of colored men. The body was conveyed to and deposited in the rotunda of the Capitol.

This was the largest funeral procession that ever took place in Washington. One hour and a half was occupied in passing a point. It was in the highest degree imposing, and many thousands of hearts throbbed in unison with the solemn dirges as the procession slowly moved upon its way.

The nearest relation of the late President's family, now here, are two sons of the deceased, namely, Captain Robert and Thaddeus Lincoln; N. W. Edwards and C. M. Smith, of Springfield, Illinois, brothers-in-law of the late President, and Dr. Lyman Beecher Todd, of Lexington, Ky., Gen. T. B. S. Todd, of Dacotah, cousins of Mrs. Lincoln. Mrs. Lincoln was not present at the funeral; it is said that she has not even seen her husband's corpse since the morning of his decease.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—All the foreign ministers, with their attaches, in all fifty-six in number, were present at the funeral service at the Executive Manson to-day. Their place in the procession was directly after the President and Cabinet ministers. This, for the first time in our history, was in accordance with the usage of foreign nations, where the diplomatic corps follow the monarch. Heretofore they have been placed in the programme after the ex-Presidents, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and members of Congress. Upon the arrival of the head of the procession at the east front of the Capitol to-day, the coffin having been borne to the centre of the rotunda, the President standing at the foot of the coffin, surrounded by a throng of Senators and high military officers, and a small number of Illinoians, as chief mourners, the entire company filling but a small portion of the entire place, Dr. Gurley, at the head of the coffin, uttered a few brief and most impressive remarks, chiefly in the words of Scripture, consigning the dead ashes, once animated by the soul of Abraham Lincoln, to the course of nature, to return to its original dust. The deep tones of his voice reverberated from the vast walls and ceiling of the great rotunda, now first used for such a pageant, and during the impressive scene many were affected to tears.

## Important Speeches of President Johnson.

*Address of the Citizens of Illinois and Response of the President.*

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the citizens of Illinois, held at the National Hotel yesterday afternoon, the citizens of that State assembled at Willard's Hotel preparatory to paying their respects to his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. Governor Ogelsby accompanied by Senator Richard Yates, General Isham N. Hayne, ex Senator O. H. Browning, Hon. D. L. Phillips, General J. F. Farnsworth, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Hon. John Wilson, General Gamble, Col. John S. Loomis Col. J. H. Bowen, Gov. Pickering of Oregon, General Julius White, Hon. J. M. Hanna, Major S. Wait, Major W. C. Carroll, Major P. Flynn, and a large concourse of citizens repaired to the rooms of President Johnson in the treasury building. Gov. Ogelsby presented the delegation and addressed the President as follows:

Mr. President: I take much pleasure in presenting to you this delegation of citizens of Illinois, representing almost every portion of the State. We are drawn together in this city, by the mournful events of the past few days, to give some feeble expression to the feeling we, in common with the whole nation, realize as pressing us to the earth, by appropriate and respectful ceremonies. We thought it not inappropriate, before we shall separate, to seek this interview with your Excellency, that while the bleeding heart is pouring out its mournful anguish over the death of our beloved late President, the idol of our State, and the pride of the whole country, we may earnestly express to you, the living head of the nation, our deliberate, full, and abiding confidence in you as the one who, in these dark days, must bear upon yourself the mighty responsibility of maintaining, defending, and directing its affairs. In the midst of this sadness, through the oppressive gloom that surrounds us, we look to you and to a bright future for our country. The assassination of the President of the United States deeply depresses and seriously aggravates the entire nation; but, under our blessed Constitution, it does not delay or, for any great length of time, retard its progress—does not for an instant disorganize or threaten its destruction. The record of your whole past life is familiar to us. All the splendor of your recent gigantic efforts to stay the hand of treason and assassination, and restore the flag to the uttermost bounds of the Republic, assure that noble State we represent, and, we believe, the people of the United States, that we may safely trust its destinies in your hands, and to this end we come in the name of the State of Illinois, and we confidently believe fully and faithfully expressing the wishes of our people, to present a pledge to you, the cordial, earnest, and unremitting purpose of our State to give to your administration the strong support we have heretofore given to the administration of our lamented President, the policy of which we have heretofore, do now, and shall continue to endorse.

The President said:

GENTLEMEN: I have listened with profound emotion to the kind words you have addressed to me. The visit of this large delegation to speak to me through you words of encouragement, I had not anticipated. In the midst of the saddening circumstances which surround us, and the immense responsibility thrown upon me, an expression of the confidence of individuals, and still more of an influential body like that before me, representing a great Commonwealth, cheers and strengthens my heavily-burdened mind. I am at a loss for words to respond. In an hour like this, of deepest sorrow, were it possible to embody in words the feelings of my bosom I could not command my lips to utter them. Perhaps the best reply I could make and the one most readily appropriate to your kind assurance of confidence, would be to receive them in silence. [Sensation.] The throbbing of my heart since the sad catastrophe which has appalled us cannot be reduced to words, and oppressed as I am with the news and great responsibility which has devolved upon me, saddened with grief, I can with difficulty respond to you at all. But I cannot permit such expressions of the confidence reposed in me by the people to pass without acknowledgment. To an individual like myself, who has never claimed much, but who has, it is true, received from a generous people many marks of trust and honor for a long time, an occasion like this and a manifestation of feeling so well-timed are peculiarly acceptable. Springing from the people myself, every pulsation of the popular heart finds an immediate answer in my own. By many men in public life such occasions are often considered merely formal. To me they are real. Your words of countenance and encouragement sink deep in my heart, and were I even a coward I could not but gather from them strength to carry out my convictions of right.

Thus feeling, I shall enter upon the discharge of my great duty firmly and steadfastly—[applause]—if not with the signal ability exhibited by my predecessor, which is still fresh in our sorrowing minds. Need I repeat that no heart feels more sensibly than mine this great affliction? In what I say on this occasion I shall indulge no petty spirit of anger, no feeling of revenge: but we have beheld a notable event in the history of mankind. In the midst of the American people, where every citizen is taught to obey the laws and observe the rules of Christian conduct, our Chief Magistrate, the beloved of all hearts, has been assassinated; and when we trace this crime to its cause, when we remember the source whence the assassin drew his inspiration, and then look at the result, we stand yet more astounded at this most barbarous, most diabolic assassination. Such a crime as the murder of a great and good man, honored and revered, the beloved and the hope of the people, springs not alone from a solitary individual, of ever so desperate wickedness. We can trace its cause through successive steps, without my enumerating them here, back to the source which is the spring of all our woes. No one can say if the perpetrator of the fiendish deed be arrested he should not undergo the extremest penalty in law known for crime. None will say that mercy should interpose; but is he alone guilty? Here gentlemen, you, perhaps, expect me to present some indication of my future policy. One thing I will say—every era teaches its lessons. The times we live in are not without instruction. The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime, and must be punished. [Applause.] That the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. [Applause.] When we turn to the criminal code and examine the catalogue of crimes, we there find arson laid down as a crime, with its appropriate penalty; we their find theft and robbery and murder given as crimes, and there too, we find the last and highest of crimes —*Treason!* [Applause.] With other and inferior offences our people are familiar, but in our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be surely punished. [Applause.] I make the allusion not to excite the already exasperated feelings of the public, but to point out the principles of public justice which should guide our action at this particular juncture, and which accord with sound public morals. Let it be engraven upon every heart that treason is crime and traitors shall suffer the penalty. [Applause.]

While we are appalled, overwhelmed at the fall of one man in our midst by the hand of a traitor, shall we allow men, I care not by what weapons, to attempt the life of the State with impunity? While we strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of this assassination, shall we allow the nation to be assassinated? [Applause.] I speak in no spirit of unkindness. I leave the events of the future to be disposed of as they occur. Regarding myself as the humble instrument of the American people in this, as in all things, justice and judgment shall be determined by them. I do not harbor bitter or revengful feelings towards any. In general terms I would say that public morals and public opinion should be established upon the sure and inflexible principles of justice. [Applause.] When the question of exorcising mercy comes before me, it will be considered calmly and judiciously, remembering that I am the Executive of the nation. I know that men love to have their names spoken of in connection with acts of mercy, and how easy it is to yield to this impulse, but we must not forget that what is mercy to the individual is cruelty to the State. [Applause.] In the exercise of mercy there should be no doubt left that this high prerogative is not used to relieve a few at the expense of the many. Be assured I shall never forget that I am not to consult my own feeling alone, but to give an account to the whole people. [Applause.] In regard to my future course, I will now make no professional pledges. I have been connected somewhat actively with public affairs, and to the history of my past public acts, which is familiar to you, I refer for those principles which have governed me heretofore and will guide me hereafter. In general, I will say, I have labored for the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of mankind. My opinions as to the nature of popular government have long been cherished, and constituted as I am it is now too late in life for me to change them. I believe that government was made for man, not man made for government. [Applause.] This struggle of the people against the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw, has demonstrated that the attachment of the people to their government is the strongest National defence human wisdom can devise. [Applause.] So long as each man feels that the interests of the Government are his interests, so long as the public heart turns in the right direction, and the people understand and appreciate the theory of our Government and love liberty, our Constitution will be transmitted unimpaired. It the time ever comes when the people shall fail, it the Government will fall, and we, shall cease to be one of the nations of the earth. After having preserved our form of free government, and shown its power to maintain its existence through the vicissitudes of nearly a century, it may be that it was necessary for us to pass through this ordeal of intestine strife to prove that this Government will not perish from internal weakness, but will ever stand able to defend itself against all, and punish treason. [Applause.] In the dealings of an inscrutable Providence, and by the operations of the Constitution, I have been thrown unexpectedly into this position. My past life, especially my course during the present unholy rebellion, is before you. I have no principles to retract. I defy allusion to any of my public acts inconsistence with the fixed principles which have guided me through life. I have no professions to offer. Professions and promises would be worth nothing at this time. No one can foresee the circumstances that will hereafter arise. Had any man gifted with prescience four years ago uttered and written down in advance the events of this period, the story would have seemed more marvelous than anything in the Arabian Nights. I shall not attempt to anticipate the future. As events occur, and it becomes necessary for me to act, I shall dispose of each as it arises, deferring any declaration or message until it can be written paragraph by paragraph in the light of events as they transpire.

# WAR FOR THE UNION

## FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

## EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDING.

## ATTEMPT TO PATCH UP PEACE.

### ARMISTICE AGREED UPON.

*Highly Favorable Terms Granted.—Fatal Order by Sherman.—Probable Escape of Davis & Co., With their Plunder.—The Proceedings Upset by President Johnson.—General Grant Supersedes Sherman:*

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 22.

Yesterday evening a bearer of dispatches arrived from Gen. Sherman. An agreement for the suspension of hostilities and as a memorandum of what is called a basis for peace had been entered into on the 18th inst., by Gen. Sherman with the rebel General Johnson. The rebel General Breckinridge was present at the conference.

A Cabinet meeting was held at eight o'clock in the evening, at which the action of General Sherman was disapproved by the President, by the Secretary of War, by General Grant and by every member of the Cabinet. General Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately, and was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the following telegram, which was penned by Mr. Lincoln himself at the capitol on the night of the 3d of March, were approved by President Andrew Johnson and were reiterated to govern the action of military commanders.

On the night of the third of March, whilst President Lincoln and his Cabinet were at the Capitol, a telegram from General Grant was brought to the Secretary of War, informing him that General Lee had requested an interview or conference, to make an arrangement for terms of peace. The letter of General Lee was published in a letter to Davis to the rebel Congress. Gen. Grant's telegram was submitted to Mr. Lincoln, who after pondering a few minutes, took up his pen and wrote with his own hand the following reply, which he submitted to the Secretary of State and Secretary of War. It was then dated, addressed and signed by the Secretary of War and telegraphed to General Grant:

WASHINGTON, March 3 1865—12 P. M.—Lieut. Gen. Grant: The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with General Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of General Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conference or convention. Meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantage.

[Signed,] E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The orders of Gen. Sherman to Gen. Stoneman to withdraw from Salisbury and join him will probably open the way for Davis to escape to Mexico or Europe with his plunder, which is reported to be very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations.

A dispatch received by this Department from Richmond says it is stated here by respectable parties that the amount of specie taken South by Jeff. Davis and his partisans is very large, including not only the plunder of Richmond banks, but previous accumulations. They hope, it is said, to make terms with Gen. Sherman or some other Southern commander, by which they will be permitted, with their effects, including this gold plunder, to go to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's negotiations look to this end.

After the Cabinet meeting last night, Ganeral Grant started for North Carolina to direct operations against Johnston's army. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Washington, April 22nd.—Reports have been in circulation for some time of a correspondence between Generals Johnston and Sherman. The memorandum or basis of what was agreed upon, and the results, are as follows:

*Memorandum or Basis of Agreement,* made this 18th day of April, A D. 1865 near Durham's station, in the State of North Carolina, by and between Gen. Joseph Johnston, commanding the Confederate army, and Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States in North Carolina, both present.

First—The contending armies now on the field to maintain their *statu quo* until notice is given by the commanding General of either one to its opponent and reasonable time, say, forty-eight hours, allowed.

Second—The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded and conducted to their several State capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State Arsenal, and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war and abide the action of both State and Federal authority, the number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington city, subject to future action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

Third—The recognition by the executive of the United States of the several State governments, on their officers and legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States; and where conflicting State governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fourth—The reestablishment of all Federal courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the constitution and laws of Congress.

Fifth—The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchise, as well as their rights of person and property as defined by the Constitution of the United States and of the States respectively.

Sixth—The executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, so long as they live in peace and quiet, abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at any place of their residence.

Seventh—In general terms war to cease, a general amnesty so far as the executive power of the United States can command, or on condition of disbandment of the confederate armies and the distribution of arms, and resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men hitherto composing the said armies.

Not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfill these terms we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain the necessary authority and to carry out the above programme.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General,
Com. U S A in North Carolina.
J. E. JOHNSTON, General
Comd'g C S A in North Carolina.

## WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

☞Brig. General Devins has been placed in command of all the United States forces in and about Richmond.

☞The New York *Herald* sums up our capture of artillery since the 1st of December at 1,600 pieces.

☞Reports are conflicting as to the number of men General Lee surrendered. It has been reliably stated, there were 56,000.

☞Major General Carl Schurz, for some time out of service, has been assigned to a command in Sherman's veteran army.

☞A Federal scouting party routed a party of guerillas beyond Mount Sterling, Ky, on Monday, killing Wash Carter and Dave Drome, their leaders, and wounding several others.

☞New dispositions of the army of the Potomac have been made. The 9th Corps is relieved from guarding the Southside Railroad, and is ordered to Washington. Their place is to be taken by the 5th Corps.

☞Moseby, the guerilla chief, instead of surrendering himself, is a fugitive hunted by some of his own men to earn the reward of two thousand dollars offered by General Hancock for his capture. Such is one of the inevitable courses of justice.

☞On Tuesday the rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, through their sergeants of divisions, passed resolutions representing the voice of 22,000 rebel prisoners, expressing their abhorrence of the assassination of the late President, and their warm sympathy with the distressed family. The resolutions were to be sent to the War Department, through General Barnes, the commandant at Point Lookout.

☞Gen. Custar, in a recent order to his cavalry division, says: During the past six months, although in most instances confronted by superior numbers, you have captured one hundred and eleven pieces of field artillery, sixty five battle flags, and upwards of one thousand prisoners of war, including seven general officers. In addition to the above you have captured forty six pieces of heavy artillery, and thirty seven battle flags. You have never lost a gun, never lost a color, and never been defeated, and notwitstanding the numerous engagements in which you have borne a prominent part, including three memorable battles of the Shenandoah, you have captured every piece of artillery which the enemy has dared to open on us.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE LARGEST & MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

ALL KINDS OF GOODS,

*Ever brought to this county,*

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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NOTICE OF INCORPORATION OF OIL COMPANY.

In pursuance of the 3d section of the Act of 18th of January 1863, the undersigned hereby give notice to the other shareholders in the Porter Island Oil lands, situated in the Allegheny River, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, that a meeting of the said shareholders will be held in the borough of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, on Thursday the 18th of May 1865, for the purpose of organizing an Oil company under the provision of said act, and to appoint a suitable person to superintend the business of the company in developing their lands.

W. H. WOODS,
P. M. BARE,
JOHN BARR,
D. W. WOODS.

Hunt. April 26, '65-*

NOTICE.

I have a small MULE for sale, 4 years old; suitable for mining.

I would like to have a BLACKSMITH. Single man preferred. Apply to P. P. DEIVERS,
ap19-3t Paradise Furnace, Huntingdon co.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Mahlon Spangle, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Mahlon Spangle, late of Warriorsmark twp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

WM. B. ADDLEMAN,
ap19,1865-6t* Administrator.

WILLIAM D. GEMMILL,

Stock Broker,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, LOANS, Etc.,

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Office--511 Market street, Philad'a

ap19-2m*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Will be offered at sale at public outcry on the premises in the township of WARRIORSMARK, Huntingdon county,

On Wednesday, the 10th of May next,

The following described Tract of Land, late the property of Samuel Beck, dec'd., to wit:

One hundred acres of good limestone land, adjoining lands of David Beck, John Beck's heirs and others, seventy acres thereof being cleared and under fence, the balance being timber land; a growing orchard and several never-failing springs being on said land, affording fine building sites,

Sale to commence at two o'clock, P. M., of said day.

TERMS.—One-third in hand upon confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchaser.

BENJAMIN F. PATTON,
ap19,1865. Trustee.

HASHEESH CANDY.

The Great Oriental Nervine Compound.

TRUE SECRET OF YOUTH AND BEAUTY.

It is a remedy that ought to be in every House on account of its harmlessness and potency; and above all, because of its exceeding cheapness. It is the cheapest remedy in the world. Colds readily yield to it. In the short space of a single night the severest cold has passed away, and the Hasheesh acting as a stimulant on the sufferer, enables him to rise in the morning fresh and renewed.—Its effects are wonderful. It quickly annihilates Pain and Suffering, and alleviates human misery.

We here present a few of the diseases that we warrant it to cure if persevered in, other remedies seldom being required:

It is a sure cure for Fever and Ague.
Sure cure for General Debility and Wasting Away.
Sure cure for all Nervous and Bilious Affections.

☞It is sure to preserve the Complexion and Skin, and imparts the bloom of perfect Health and Vigor to those who use it.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price 50 cents and $1 per box. Postage on $1 box 15 cents.

Imported only by the Gunjah Wallah Company, Office 36 Beekman street, New York.

*For sale by John Reed, Druggist, Huntingdon, Sole Agent.*

ap19-7t*

☞Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

# The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 26, 1865.


## LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Those of our subscribers receiving bills will please give them *immediate* attention. Our terms are now advance payments—our friends will remember this. Those receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

**An Apprentice**

To the Printing business is wanted immediately at the *Globe* office. tf

**Scratchings.**

—Sunday was a day of some frigidity, and the last snow out of the season it was thought has fallen.

—The frequent rains we have had, have kept the farmers from ploughing their fields, and, in town, have kept folks in who were given to their promenades.

—We were pleased to see our soldier friend and former "typo," Alfred Ziegler. He is at present in the Invalid corps, but is ready to do his duty wherever placed.

—Some of our citizens, hearing that the remains of Mr. Lincoln were not to be borne through our town, left for Harrisburg and Philadelphia for the purpose of witnessing the cortege, and seeing the corpse.

—Our young soldier friend and "typo," James H. Eager has returned from the army, having received an honorable discharge. He was formerly in the Fifth Reserves, and latterly in the 19th Penna. Cavalry, which regiment he has just left.

—There was a wreck of cars in this place last week at the Pennsylvania warehouse, in which several cars were crushed and the contents damaged and scattered. It was caused by a detached car from the local freight coming with too much force against the others standing on the siding.

—Our folks had the pleasure last week of seeing, and some the greater pleasure of eating shad, for the first time this season. The greatest displeasure was a salty price was demanded for a fresh fish—two selling for $1,40. When they come in vogue more the prices will decrease.

—We have seen a copy of the Richmond *Whig*, of April 12. It is edited by a loyal man, but the working material is evidently not up to the best standard. It mentions many repairs and improvements that are now taking place within the city precincts.—The burnt district will soon be open for travel again.

—Many of our exchanges have come to us, heavily draped in mourning for the lamented Chief Magistrate. Many of them are, or were, of the Opposition, and the contrast is remarkable in their present tone with that of a few months ago. They have no doubt learned, that the re election of Mr. Lincoln was for the Nation's good.

—The women who remarked, upon hearing the news that President Lincoln was assassinated, that they were glad, may look for sympathy when upon their dying bed, but if we mistake not, little will they receive. They will be repaid in the same coin, which would be nothing more than their just due.

—Our readers will not fail to be interested in reading the graphic description of the journey of Capt. Brewster's company to their regiment stationed at Nashville. The letter will be found in the outside columns, and is from our intelligent young correspondent "M. H. S.," well known to our people. We expect to hear from the same source again according to announcement.

—Our town presents a mournful appearance; every house is draped with emblems of mourning, and citizens are wearing badges of grief upon their persons. Upon the day when business was suspended, no place could have been more quiet and gloomy, and as the bells tolled, the pangs of grief were more deeply felt for the loss of our departed President. Some of the houses, if we may say it, are very tastefully draped, and the Court House attracts particular notice.

—It is somewhat strange that individuals have to be dunned as to the wants of the printer; but so it is. Ordinary announcements in an ordinary way will not "take," but it requires something extraordinary and startling to excite even the slightest sympathy or aid in behalf of the printer. We have been advertising for a month past for an apprentice; nobody has answered. Reason to us unknown; unless it is that every available youth is in the army or on the farm. And if we should now state that our segar box is empty we would be afraid it would never be replenished, for the simple reason that nobody minds the printer, nor takes the hint to satisfy his wants. We shall bide our time, and think that all will end well.

**Photograph Frames,**

A splendid assortment of large size just received and for sale at Lewis Book Store. tf

**The Day of the President's Funeral.**

Wednesday last was a day set apart by our citizens for suspension of business, and the observance of religious services. At half past 11 A. M. all the bells in town were tolled and continued *twenty minutes*, and at 12 M. the citizens assembled in the Court Room, in pursuance to the announcement in the resolutions passed on Monday evening. The Room was overcrowded with people. Revs. Reid and Price delivered suitable and impressive sermons upon the events of the past few days. Rev. James Clark offered an appropriate prayer. In the evening a prayer meeting was held in the same Room, which was again crowded. Rev. S. H. Reid presided, hymns were sung, and prayers delivered by members of each of the different denominations. During the course of the exercises Rev. Reid made a few remarks, touching upon the efficacy of prayer in behalf of the nation.

The day throughout was solemnly observed, and the solemn fact that that was the day for the funeral rites to the honored President appeared to press heavily upon our citizens.

**Are not Appreciated.**

Nothing is more common than to hear people talk of what they have paid newspapers for advertising, &c., as so much given in charity. An exchange, in commenting upon this subject, makes some very truthful remarks It says that newspapers, by enhancing the value of property in their neighborhood, and giving the localities in which they are published a reputation abroad, benefit all such grumblers, particularly if they are merchants or real estate owners, thrice the amount of the meager sum they pay yearly for their support. Besides, every public spirited citizen has a laudable pride in having a paper which he is not ashamed of, even though he should pick it up in New York or Washington. A good-looking, thriving sheet helps to sell property, gives character to the locality, and is in all respects one of the desirable public conveniences. If from any cause the matter in the editorial or local columns should not be quite up to your standard, do not cast it aside and pronounce it worthless and of no account, until you are satisfied that there has not been more labor bestowed upon it than is paid for. If you want a good, readable sheet, it must be supported. And it must not be supported in a spirit of charity, either, but because you feel it is a necessity to support it. The local press is "the power that moves the people," and the community of people that cannot support a good paper are poor indeed.

**Young and Enterprising Firm.**

Deeds of enterprise should always be noticed wherever observed. It may surprise the citizens of ye ancient borough not a little to hear it stated that a new firm has been established in this place, and that that firm consists of three young men. Messrs. Simpson, Armitage and Smith, the three young gentlemen in question, have associated together, purchased the right, title and interest in Wm. Colon's book store, and are now prepared as stationers and booksellers to receive customers. Not the least fact to notice is that the store they occupy, at the former Broad Top corner, was fitted up by themselves—they being their own carpenters.

**Placed in a False Position.**

Three weeks ago we gave the result of the borough election, and gave the names of the candidates on such ticket. The ticket printed and circulated by the editor of the *Monitor* had upon it the name of Mr. H. S. Wharton, and he requests us to say, what we believe, that his name was made use of without his knowledge or consent. He was sick in bed the day of election, and we have no doubt he was as much gratified as we were at the defeat of the sneaks who attempted to ride into office on his popularity

**President Lincoln,**

Not having space for the whole, we make following extracts from a communication upon the assassination of the lamented Chief Magistrate, dated Alexandria, this county:

The nation has lost a father;
The people have lost a friend.
When tempests round us gathered
He did our rights defend.

Like Moses, on Mount Pisgah,
He viewed the promised land;
But not permitted to enter,
Though peace so near at hand.

But now we lean on Johnson,
Who, with a steady hand,
Will lead us safe, like Joshua,
When peace shines on our land.

**Swiss Bell Ringers.**

The celebrated Peak family of Bell Ringers will give an exhibition of their skill at the Court House this Tuesday evening. Our citizens should turn out to hear them. Tickets can be had at Lewis' Book Store, and other stores.

**Give Her a Call.**

Mrs. R. J. Sager has taken the Photograph rooms lately occupied by Mr Birnbaum, and is prepared to give strict attention to the business. Persons wishing photographs should give her a call and examine specimens of her work. tf.

**Notice.**

The citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity will find it to their advantage to call and see H. S. Shafer in Wm. Colon's old stand, before making their purchases elsewhere. A liberal discount allowed clergymen.

R. M. CUNNINGHAM & Co.

**Contributions.**

The following are the names of persons residing in Barree township, who contributed money and articles for the use of the Christian Commission in benefitting the sick and wounded soldiers:

Samuel Morrison, $1; Jemima Morrison, $1; Maggie C Morrison, eggs and pads; Ann E Morrison, pickles; Mollie A Morrison, dried beef, pads, house, wife; Henry S Davis, $1; Mollie J Williamson, dried beef, eggs, pads; Charles Cummins, 50 cts; Margaret Cummins, dried beef, apple butter, cornstarch; Mary C Cummins, pillows, dried apples; John M Cummins, eggs, and lint-Elizabeth Horning, apple butter, soap, onions, apples, shirts, grapes; William Hite, 50 cents; Ellie Books, berries, pads; Crissy Booke, pads; Dolila McIlroy, berries, apples, salt; Elizabeth Oaks, bandages, apple butter, butter; Susan Varner, 25 cents, eggs; Sarah Reichner, apple butter; Ann Smith, pads, housewife; Sarah A Macool, 50 cents, bandages, pads, dried beef, eggs, butter, salt, pepper; Nancy Sampson, bandages, pads, housewife, eggs; Eleanor Myers, 50 cents, pads, bandages; John Macool, 50 cents; Charles Danly, 50 cents; Margaret Magill, eggs, dried apples; Mary H Magill, 50 cents, eggs; dried apples; James Magill, $1; Mary Scott, $1; Jane DeArmot, applebutter, dried berries; Elizabeth Cunningham, 50 cents; Selena Chany, 25 cents, dried berries; Ann E Whitsell, pads, pillows, eggs, soap; Mrs Glass, pads, envelopes, bandages; Benjamin Huston, 50 cents; Elizabeth McIlroy, pads, ginger, sack of salt, pepper; Joseph McIlroy, 50 cents; Sarah A McIlroy, 50 cents; Ruth Cummins, $1, pads and pillows; John Oaks, 50 cents; John Horning, potatoes. MRS. JEMIMA MORRISON.

## MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday evening, April 20th, 1865, by Rev. Bishop David Bigler, Rev. W. H. H. SNYDER, of the city of Harrisburg, to Miss M. NAOMI, daughter of Daniel Brisman, Esq., of Lancaster city.

Rev. Harrison Snyder is well known to most of the citizens of this community, and wherever he goes his talents win him numerous friends. At Harrisburg, where he now is, he is the pastor of the First German Reformed Church. We, together with his many acquaintances, tender him our earnest congratulations. May all the joys of a long and happy life, unmarred, attend the wedded pair.

## DIED,

At his residence in West township, on the 18th inst., JOHN HEWITT, in the 67th year of his age.

In the Salisbury prison, January 5, 1865 GEORGE SLACK, of Saulsburg, Huntingdon County, aged 45 years, and 3 months.

His family and friends bear witness that he was a kind father and husband—this community that he was a good citizen—his comrades that he was a brave soldier and a true christian. He passed through the great struggle of the war—from the Wilderness to Petersburg. He could have been discharged on account of disease but he remained at his post, always writing to his family words of cheerful christian encouragement. When all had fallen but nine of his company, and he had been struck a number of times he still wrote, in substance, If our Government is saved, and I never return, I neither regret the past nor the future. His letters were deeply pious and patriotic. Absent from friends and in the midst of death he could say, thy will be done. He died a lingering death in the hands of his enemies but in favor with God. The death of such heroes and martyrs is not only the seed of pure liberty, but the soul of its immortality. O. M. S.

*At Fayetteville, North Carolina*, March 14th, 1865, from a gunshot wound received some days previous, JAMES C. SIMPSON, of Co. E, 102d Regiment, *Illinois Volunteers*.

The deceased, a son of Alexander M. and Margaret Simpson, was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., March 5, 1834, and removed to Illinois in 1855, where he resided till after the breaking out of the rebellion. In August, 1862, he, with two brothers, enlisted in the same company, and passed unharmed, until a few days before his death, through all the dangers of the service, when the fatal bullet commissioned to do its deadly work, after killing a companion at his side, entered his neck, from which it was extracted. Strong hopes were entertained of his recovery; but the bounds of his appointed time on earth was reached—that bound which no man can pass, and he died far from home and friends. Another family circle is broken, and father, mother, brothers and sisters are weeping in sorrow, consoled only by the reflection that he died in defence of his country, doing his whole duty. He offered his life on the altar of his bleeding country, and the costly sacrifice was accepted. Peace to his ashes. It is no unmeaning compliment to say that "none knew him but to love him." He was a good citizen, a kind friend at home, and a good soldier in camp. His fall leaves a vacant place at the camp fire and at home, which will never, never be filled. P.

In West township, the 19th of April 1865, THOMAS HILL FOSTER, son of Stewart and Rebecca J. Foster, aged 2 years, 8 months, and 8 days.

Dearest Tommie, thou wert given
Here awhile to cheer our way;
Thou the precious gift of Heaven,
Far too precious here to stay.

Better thus pass in youth away
*Than live yet feel decay,*
Thus in youths, morning sink to rest,
Rocked by Angels with the blest.

Taken from us, but not lost;
Angels guarded, he has crossed
Only to the other side
Of the tranquil Jordan tide.

The work is done, the conflict's past,
The spirit took its flight
Up to Heaven, where he may cast
His eyes on all that's bright.

Beautiful land he will explore,
Where no more sorrow ever comes;
Over on that brightest golden shore,
*Whence no one ever returns.*

Thou has left us, dearest Tommie,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that has bereft,
He can all our sorrow heal.

M. F.

**PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.**

April 26

| | |
|---|---|
| Fancy and Extra Family Flour | $8 25@10.12 |
| Common and Superfine | $7,00@7,75 |
| Rye Flour | $6.50 |
| Corn Meal | $3 00 $8.00 |
| Extra White Wheat | $2,25@2,50 |
| Fair and Prime Red | $2,10@2.00 |
| Rye | $1.25 |
| Corn, prime Yellow | $1,25 |
| Oats | 92 |
| Barley | $ bu $2,00 |
| Cloverseed, 64 lbs | $17.50 |
| Timothy | $5,00 |
| Flaxseed | $2.75 |
| Wool | 100@112 |
| Hides | 13 |

**HUNTINGDON MARKETS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Family Flour $bbl | $10,50 |
| Extra do do | 5,00 |
| White Wheat | 1,20 |
| Red Wheat | 1,75 |
| Rye | 1,40 |
| Corn | 1,30 |
| Oats | 70 |
| Cloverseed | 10.00 |
| Flaxseed | 2.00 |
| Dried Apples | 2.25 |
| Butter | 30 |
| Eggs | 15 |
| Lard | 20 |
| Ham | 25 |
| Shoulder | 20 |
| Sides | 20 |
| Tallow | 14 |

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

CATERPILLARS.—A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* urges farmers at once to kill caterpillars. He says:

"Therefore, allow me to urge upon the attention of orchardists the importance of at once clearing off the eggs from their trees. With a light ladder to climb on, young trees may be thoroughly and expeditiously cleared of caterpillar seed before the folinge is developed. On older and larger trees the task is rather more difficult—and so it will be next May or June. All that need be done is to cast the eggs upon the earth or snow. It is in no respect necessary to boil or burn in order to destroy them. Pleasant days in March and April are just the time to attend to this business, and I do hope that no one who has an apple tree or grape vine will regard it as too small an affair to go out hunting eggs. The operation cannot be regarded as nauseating to any, which cannot be said of killing the young crawlers."


TAVERN LICENSE.—Application will be made on Monday, May 8th, for a tavern license, by Washington Long, McConnellstown, and by Simon Cohn, Coffee Run, for a retailer's license.
apl2,1865 W. C. WAGONER, Prothonotary.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

*HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!*

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a NEW and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
*Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.*

all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices. A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, apri 12, 1865.

1865. 1865.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

*CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.*

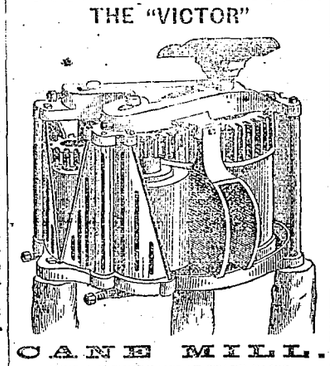
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon april 12, '65.

1865. 1865.

THE "VICTOR"



CANE MILL.

NEW. TRIUMPHANT AT STATE FAIRS.

COOK'S

SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD!

"SORGO HAND BOOK," *FREE.*

CANE SEED, by the lb or bushel, FOR SALE AT COST.

Prince & Co.'s New AUTOMATIC ORGANS. The greatest triumph of the age!
New style MELODEONS, with improvements.
Grover & Baker's FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
*Send for Circulars, &c. FREE.*

A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
SOLE AGENT,
James Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.
ap12, 1865-3m

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Margaretta Swoope, dec'd.] Letters testamentary, on the estate of Margaretta Swoope, late of Porter tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LEWIS KNODE, Alexandria.
ABRAHAM HARNISH, Waterstreet.
Executors.
April 5, '65. 6t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. [Estate of Dennis Rine, dec'd.] Letters testamentary, on the estate of Dennis Rine late of Franklin tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated.

JAMES OLIVER,
Executor.
April 5, '65. 6t.

GOOD NEWS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

THE success of our armies and the consequent decline in the price of gold and other commodities, enable me to send

*GOOD TIDINGS TO THE BLACKSMITHS,*

and all others who buy IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c.

Having moved my store to the large and commodious Bricker Store Room, I have received a large assortment of WAGON TIRE, HORSE SHOE IRON, round and square BAR IRON, bought from the makers since the decline in gold, which I am selling at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

All persons wishing to buy IRON, STEEL, NAILS, LOCKS, PAINTS, GLASS, or any kind of HARDWARE for cash, will save money by sending their orders, or calling at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN,
April 5, '65. Huntingdon, Pa.



COACH SHOP,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

DAVID MINGLE Respectfully informs the public generally that he has removed his shop to the building in Washington street, formerly occupied by O. Bent, where he is prepared to do all kind of

LIGHT AND HEAVY WORK

in his line of business, and hopes to receive a liberal patronage.

☞ NEW WORK will be made to order, at prices to suit the times DAVID MINGLE.
Huntingdon, March 28, 1865-3m*

BRIDGE TO REPAIR. The Commissioners of Huntingdon county will receive proposals, at their office, for the repairing of the bridge across the Juniata river at Drake's Ferry, on Friday, the 5th day of May next. Persons making proposals are requested to go and examine the bridge, and state in their proposals how much per perch they ask for doing the work, they finding all the materials.

M. F. CAMPBELL,
JNO. HOUSEHOLDER,
JACOB MILLER,
Commissioners.
ap19

LAW ASSOCIATION. The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT.
J. SEWELL STEWART.
July 20, 1864

Fresh Garden & Flower Seeds,

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General *Subscription Agency for the United States Treasury* Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

*U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.*

These Bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annualy by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *One cent per day on a* | | | $50 *note.* |
| *Two cents* | " | " | $100 " |
| *Ten* | " | " | $500 " |
| 20 | " | " | $1000 " |
| $1 | " | " | $5000 " |

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Bank, and Private Bankers, throughout the country, have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank of Huntingdon.
First National Bank of Hollidaysburg
First National Bank of Altoona.
First National Bank of Bellefonte.
First National Bank of Harrisburg.

ap3,1865-3m

FOR RENT—*THE COALMONT HOUSE*—A large and convenient Hotel, situated in the borough of Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.
For particulars apply to the undersigned at Coalmont.
C. W. CHAPMAN,
mh28,1865-4 t; Supt. Broad Top Coal and Iron Co.

WANTED—TWENTY CANAL BOATS, To carry coal from Hollidaysburg to Baltimore. Steady employment given. Apply to O. M. IRVINE
mh29 Altoona, Pa.

☞ Harrisburg Telegraph, and Union, Lewistown Gazette, and Democrat, publish five times and send bills to advertiser.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
*No. 709 Chestnut Street, above Seventh,*
PHILADELPHIA.

The Manager has the pleasure of announcing that this popular Hotel is now open for the reception of TRANSIENT GUESTS.
The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, and is presented to the public as being in every particular a hotel suited to their wants. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
March 8, '65.-3m CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager.

HENRY HARPER, No 520 Arch Street, above Fifth, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,
and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE.
mch22-3m.

I. K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry,
*PHILADELPHIA.*
An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand,
*SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!*
☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURER OF
*VENITIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.*
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.
mh22.1865-2m*

ESTABLISHED 1836.

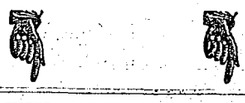
POULTON'S BILLIARD SALOON
HARRISBURG.
The oldest Billiard Saloon, and one of the best regulated in the State, is Poulton's, situated in the rear of Brant's Hall, near Third street. Being in the business for over 30 years, he thoroughly understands the wants and desires of players. His room is the largest and best lighted in the city. The cues are always in the best order, and his tables cannot be excelled by any in the State.
He gives the business his direct superintendence, and can assure the public that they can find better satisfaction at his saloon than at any other in the city.
No liquor sold on the premises—every man to his own business.
March 15, 1865.

BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR COFFEE.
Whilst trying Coffee of all the various brands,
Remember "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR"—at the head it stands.
True, it's not like others that are 'SOLD EVERYWHERE:'
A little stretch, would do know, good goods will easily bear.
(But a stretch like this—"sold everywhere"—is very apt to tear.)
Now, I can safely say, without any hesitation,
There's none like "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR" in this enlightened nation.
Skilled chemists have not found a Coffee from any Store
Possessing the same ingredients as 'Browning's Excelsior.'
Nor is there any one, in or out of the Coffee trade,
Who knows the articles from which "Browning's Excelsior's" made.
I'm told it's made from barley, rye, wheat, beans and peas;
Name a thousand other things—but the right one if you please.
But with the Coffee-men I will not hold contention
For the many, many things they say—too numerous to mention.
Whilst they're engaged in running round from store to store
To learn the current wholesale price of "Browning's Excelsior,"
Some who know my Coffee gives perfect satisfaction,
Have formed a plan by which they hope to cause a quick reaction.
The case—'tis with a few; no doubt 'twill be more—
*To name their Coffee after mine, (Browning's) Excelsior.*
Some say their's the only brand that will stand a ready test.
Now, try a little of them all—see which you like the best.
Never have I in your paper advertised before;
Nor would I now, or ever consent to publish more,
If like some used by "everybody," "sold everywhere," in "every store."
A trade like this I do not wish; the orders I could not fill;
The factory all Jersey's land would take—leave not a foot still.
My trade is not so very large; still I think I have my share,
But, reader, you may rest assured, 'tis not "SOLD EVERYWHERE."

*Manufactured and for Sale by the writer,*
GEORGE L. BROWNING,
No. 20 Market Street, Camden, N. J.

This Coffee is not composed of poisonous drugs, it contains nothing deleterious; many persons use this Coffee that cannot use the pure coffee; it takes but one and a half ounces to make a quart of good strong coffee, that being just one-half the quantity it takes of Java Coffee, and always less than half the price.
RETAIL DEALERS may purchase it in less quantities than the gross at my prices from the Wholesale Grocers.
☞ Orders by mail from Wholesale Dealers promptly attended to.
March 1, 1865-3m.

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A, Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. *If the ground is very* strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec. 16, 1864.

STEPHEN COX. ALFRED SNYDER.

STEPHEN COX & CO.,
—*COMMISSION MERCHANTS*—
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, Seeds, Potatoes, Beans
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and all kinds of Country Produce.
No. 236 North Wharves, Philada.

Would refer with permission to

| | |
|---|---|
| William Neal, Philadelphia. | Sharpless & Sitor, Philada. |
| *Isaac Jeans & Co.,* " | *George Quimby,* New York |
| Drexel & Co., Bankers " | Ward & Bros, Rochester, NY |
| Budd & Comly, " | Dare, Sproston & Co., Balt. |
| George Keck, " | J. Russell, Bank Penn tp. Pa |

mh29,1865-4t*

Look to Your Interest.

THE PLACE TO BUY GOOD TOBACCO AND SEGARS CHEAP, IS AT

D. H. Kooker's New Wholesale and Retail Store,

four doors below Dean's Hotel. All Dealers in segars will find it to their interest to examine before purchasing elsewhere. All segars are my own manufacturing.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1865-3m.*

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brewn's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.
He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.
Huntingdon, April 13 1864.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE,
april19,1864-tf. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.
Alexandria, Jan. 13. 1865-tf.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated in Philadelphia, 1794.

CASH CAPITAL $1,715,171,71.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Prest.
CHARLES PLATT, Secy.

J. A. RANKIN, Rock Springs, Centre county, Pa., Local Agent for part of Centre county, also for parts of Huntingdon and Blair counties.
Feb. 21, '65-6m.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA.

*INCORPORATED* 1794. *CHARTER PERPETUAL.*

The oldest Company in the U. S.

ASSETS, $1,715,000.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Prest.
CHARLES PLATT, Secy.

The undersigned dgent for the above well known and reliable Company, will make insurance against loss by fire for any period—from one month to perpetual.

C. BARTON ARMITAGE, Agent.
Feb. 23, 65-3m. Huntingdon.

POUDRETTE!

[Fifteen Years Fair Trial!]

A. PEYSSON, Philadelphia.

POUDRETTE, $20 00 per ton, taken from the Factory loose, or 50 Cents per bushel, and $30 00 per ton in bags, —delivered at Steamboat and Railroad Depots in Philadelphia. Manufactory, Gray's Ferry Road, above the Arsenal, Philadelphia.
Depot, PEYSSON'S Farm, Gloucester, New Jersey, Woodbury road.
Office—Library Street, No. 420 back of the new Post Office, Philadelphia. Dealers
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
4th & CALLOWHILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
February 14, 1865-1mos.

THE EYE AND EAR.

TO THE PEOPLE.

NOW READY, A Work by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, of No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, entitled

*A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE,*

On the following diseases: Eye and Ear diseases, Throat diseases in general; Clergymen's and Public Speakers Sore Throat; diseases of the Air Passages, (Laryngitis, Bronchitis,) ASTHMA and CATARRH.

This Book is to be had at No. 636 CHESTNUT Street Philada., and of all Booksellers. Price $1. And from the author, Dr. Von Moschzisker, who can be consulted on all these maladies, and all Nervous Affections, which he treats with the surest success. Office, No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. feb8-3m

MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 431 MARKET Street, north side,
PHILADELPHIA,

Have now opened their usual handsome variety of RIBBONS, STRAW & LADIES' & BONNET MATERIALS, FANCY BONNETS, MISSES' HATS, FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES, and all other articles required by the MILLINERY TRADE.

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of *MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.*

☞ Particular attention paid to filling Orders.
March 8, '65-3m.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Nov. 23, '64.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

PRICE 20 CENTS.

CONTENTS.

ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT:
Eclipses, &c., for 1865.
Difference of Time at hundred places
New and Valuable Tide Table.
Places of the Principal Fixed Stars.
Calendars—*Rising and Setting of Sun, Moon, &c.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT:
United States Government; Ministers, &c.
Senators and Representatives of XXXVIIIth Congress
XXXIXth Congress, so far as chosen:
Laws passed at the last Session of Congress.
*Public Resolutions and Proclamations.*
Party Platforms of 1864 (Baltimore and Chicago.)
The Rebel Government, Congressmen, &c.
Slaveholders' Rebellion, or Chronicle of War Events
Native States of the American born People:
Election Returns, for President, Governors, Congressmen in 1864, compared with the Presidential Vote in 1860.
State Capitals, Governors, Salaries. Time Legislatures meet, Time of State Elections.
Territorial Capitals and Governors.
Popular Vote by States for 1856, 1860 and 1864 compared, by Population, Free and Slave, with percentage, &
Vote of 1860 elaborately analyzed and compared.

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

JOB PRINTING done at this office.

# BOOKS

## For Sale at Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—o—

Annals of the Army of the Cumberland.
Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Battle of Gettysburg.
Pictorial History of the Wars of the U. S.
Washington and his Generals.
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Indians of North America, by S. G. Drake.
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Mirror of Nature, by W. H. Furness.
Butler's Ethical Discourses.
Flowers of Elocution, by Car'line Lee Hentz
Handbook Family Knowledge for the People
Sermons of Calvin and Luther.
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Jackson and New Orleans, by Alex. Walker.
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Life of John Fitch, by Thompson Westcott.
Smucker's Life & Times of Alex. Hamilton.
Taylor's Life and Travels of Von Humboldt.
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Sinding's History of Scandinavia.
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Webb's " Monitor.
Davis' " "
*Cross' Masonic Chart.*
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The Withered Heart, do.
The Two Sisters, by Mrs. Emma Southworth
The Deserted Wife, do.
Pencil Sketches, by Miss Leslie.
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Diary of an Old Doctor, do.
The Wanderer, do.
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☞ Also, an assortment of Juvenile and Cheap Publications.

Interlinear Translations of Ovid, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Latin;) Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, and the Gospel of St. John, (Greek.)
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[See School Books in another column.]

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FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHADE TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
PLANTS, &C.,

## At the nurseries of Taylor & Cremer

Who offer their stock of well grown and thrifty TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &c., at their old prices. The expense of grafting and planting this stock having been incurred before the outbreak of the rebellion when the price of labor was low, they can afford to sell these Trees at 50 per cent. less than they can sell the same *kind of trees next year. While other Nurserymen have* raised their prices about 50 per cent., these still sell at the old rates this year; that is to say—Apple Trees, $15, $18, and $20 per hundred, according to size, &c. Standard Pear 50 to 75 cents each. Dwarf Pear, 50 to 75 cents each, and $30 to $45 per hundred. Plum and Apricot, at 40 to 50 cents each. Also, Peach, Cherry, Quince and other trees; Grape Vines, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, and Strawberry plants, Dahlia roots, and Shade and Ornamental Trees—all at the old rates.

Money invested in fruit trees is sure to yield a good return. Now is your time to order trees.

Address, THEODORE H. CREMER,
feb3, 1865* Huntingdon, Pa.

---

## BEST WHITE LEAD!

## BEST ZINC!

PURE LIBERTY LEAD,

Unsurpassed for WHITENESS, FINE GLOSS, DURABILITY, FIRMNESS and EVENNESS of SURFACE.

PURE LIBERTY LEAD—Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—

*Try it and you will have no other!*

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

Selected ZINC, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same,

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

WARRANTED to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—

*Get the Best!*

Manufactured at PENNSYLVANIA PAINT & COLOR WORKS. Orders executed promptly by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.

☞ Store & Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 8, '65-1y.

---

## M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.

MONTGOMERY STREET,

*Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with

*HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES*

at reasonable rates, on short notice.

HENRY M'MANIGALL.

Huntingdon, March 8, 1865-1y.

---

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

## SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been hereto fore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.
Nov. 1864. SIMON COHN.

---

NEW CLOTHING

*AT LOW PRICES.*

## M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

*FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,*

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

---

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

## S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prizes.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Nov. 23 '64.

---

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

---

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. mn4'64

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ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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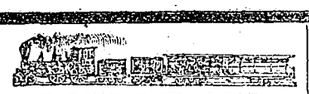

## READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Pottsville at 8 50 A. M., and 2 35 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. 1 38 and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4,30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

Nov. 23 1864. G. A. NICOLLS, *General Superintendent.*

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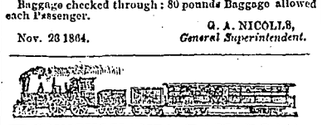

## PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

*WINTER ARRANGEMENT.*

| WESTWARD. MAIL. | PH'A & ERIE EXPRESS. | HARRISBURG EXPRESS. | BALTIMORE EXPRESS. | STATIONS. | EASTWARD NY & ERIE MAIL. | FAST LINE. | COMMODATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | A. M. | P. M | A. M. | | P. M. | A. M. | P. M |
| 5 17 | 4 50 | 11 58 | ..... | N. Hamilton, | 9 51 | ..... | 2 49 |
| 5 25 | 4 58 | 12 03 | ..... | Mt. Union, | 9 42 | 10 01 | 2 40 |
| 5 35 | ..... | 12 20 | ..... | Mapleton, | ..... | ..... | 2 30 |
| 5 43 | 5 16 | 12 29 | ..... | Mill Creek, | 9 25 | 9 46 | 2 23 |
| 5 59 | 5 31 | 12 48 | 6 48 | Huntingdon, | 9 12 | 9 35 | 2 10 |
| 6 16 | 5 46 | 1 08 | ..... | Petersburg, | 8 56 | 9 20 | 1 52 |
| 6 23 | ..... | 1 20 | ..... | Barree, | ..... | ..... | 1 44 |
| 6 31 | 6 02 | 1 32 | ..... | SpruceCreek, | 8 41 | 9 07 | 1 37 |
| 6 40 | ..... | 1 54 | ..... | Birmingham, | ..... | ..... | 1 20 |
| 6 58 | 6 29 | 2 05 | ..... | Tyrone, | 8 17 | 8 44 | 1 10 |
| 7 08 | 6 39 | 2 20 | ..... | Tipton, | 8 06 | ..... | 12 58 |
| 7 14 | ..... | 2 28 | ..... | Fostoria, | ..... | ..... | 12 52 |
| 7 19 | 6 50 | 2 35 | ..... | Bell's Mills, | 7 56 | 8 25 | 12 47 |
| 7 40 | 7 10 | 3 00 | 8 15 | Altoona, | 7 40 | 8 10 | 12 30 |
| P. M. | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | | P. M. | A. M. | P. M |

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 37 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 44 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

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## HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, MARCH 6, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

| SOUTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOM. | MAIL. | STATIONS AND SIDINGS. | NORTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOM. | MAIL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | A. M. | | P. M. | P. M. |
| LE 4 00 | LE 8 00 | Huntingdon, | AR 12 35 | AR 5 55 |
| 4 20 | 8 20 | McConnellstown, | 12 14 | 6 38 |
| 4 28 | 8 28 | Pleasant Grove, | 12 06 | 6 30 |
| 4 44 | 8 44 | Marklesburg, | 11 50 | 6 14 |
| 5 00 | 9 00 | Coffee Run, | 11 34 | 5 50 |
| 5 05 | 9 08 | Rough & Ready, | 11 26 | 5 43 |
| 5 21 | 9 21 | Covo, | 11 14 | 5 31 |
| 5 25 | 9 25 | Fisher's Summit | 11 10 | 5 25 |
| 5 45 | AR 9 40 | Saxton, | LE 10 55 | LE 5 10 |
| LE 5 50 | LE 9 50 | | AR 10 46 | AR 5 00 |
| 6 10 | 10 10 | Riddlesburg, | 10 26 | 4 30 |
| 6 18 | 10 18 | Hopewell, | 10 18 | 4 31 |
| 6 34 | 10 34 | Piper's Run, | 10 00 | 4 15 |
| 6 54 | 10 55 | Hamilton, | 9 41 | 3 56 |
| 7 06 | 11 07 | Bloody Run, | 9 29 | 3 44 |
| AR 7 10 | AR 11 10 | Mount Dallas, | 9 25 | LE 3 40 |

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 45 | LE 11 00 | Saxton, | AR 9 30 | 4 50 |
| 6 00 | 11 15 | Coalmont, | 9 15 | 4 35 |
| 6 05 | 11 20 | Crawford, | 9 25 | 4 25 |
| 6 15 | AR 11 30 | Dudley, | LE 9 00 | 4 20 |
| | | Broad Top City, | | |

Huntingdon Mch. 6, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

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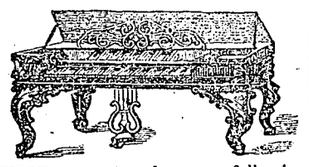
## Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons.



THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that, having obtained from the manufacturers, the sole Agency for the sale of STEINWAY & SONS PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS, he is prepared to furnish instruments to persons wishing to buy at the retail prices in Philadelphia and New York.

Circulars sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

N. B. Every instrument warranted for five years.

D. M. GREENE,
Feb. 1, '65-tf. Huntingdon.

---

## HARDWARE

AND

## CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

*AND FOR SALE BY*

## JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Nov. 23, 1864

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GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail

## PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,

1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 13, 1864-1y.

---

## New Furniture Establishment.

## J. M. WISE,

**Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,**

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf

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## U. S. REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE

*AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

---

J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

---

SCHOOL BOOKS,

*FOR SALE*

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and M'Nally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbos's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

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## AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

---

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

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Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

---

All the Medical men and the Presses recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of *Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants* and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

---

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

---

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

Dr. STRICKLAND'S TONIC—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness or Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

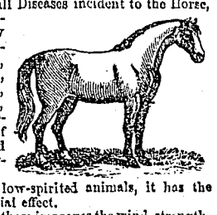
For sale by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

---

## FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED Horse and Cattle Powders.

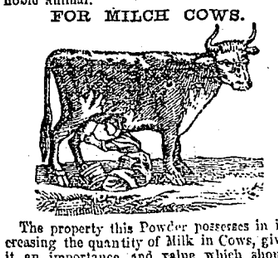
These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

AT THEIR

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,

No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

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## WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

*A LARGE STOCK*

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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## MUSIC BOOKS

*FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

HOWE'S SONGS OF IRELAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Hibernia's Songs and Ballads, including 50 of Moore's Irish Melodies, Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00

HOWE'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Caledonia's Songs and Ballads, including Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political, Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00.

*HOWE'S SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE OLDEN TIME*, containing the Original Words and Music, of the Songs and Ballads, sung by the Grand-mothers of the present generation. Arranged for Four Voices.

HOWE'S TRIOS: Quadrilles Contra and Fancy Dances with Calls and Figures; Waltzes, Polkas, Opera Melodies, Scotch and Irish airs, &c., &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Bass Viol, &c.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, No. 1, containing the whole Camp Duty, Calls and Signals used in the Army and Navy: 40 sets of Quadrilles, (including Waltz, Polka and Schottische) with Calls; and an immense collection of Polkas, Schottisches, Waltzes' Marches, Quicksteps, Hornpipes, Cartra and Fancy Dances, Songs, &c, for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Clarionett, &c., Containing over 700 pieces of Music.

MUSICIAL'S OMNIBUS, No. 2, containing 350 pieces of Music, consisting of 100 Duets for two Flutes two Violins, &c., 200 Scotch Airs, 200 Irish Airs, Quadrilles, Fancy and Contra Dances, with the Calls and Figuers. Polka, Schottisches, Waltzes, Quicksteps, Marches, Hornpipes, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Clarionett, Fife, Cornet, Flageolet, &c.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SINGING BOOK; a collection of Music for male Voices, consisting of Glees and Part Songs, Choir and congregational Tunes, Anthems, Chants, &c.

KINGLEY'S JUVENILE CHOIR:—A selection of the Choicest Melodies from the German, French, Italian, English and American Composers.

TRUMPET OF FREEDOM AND THE BUGLE CALLS; two books suitable to the *times.*

THE BOSTON GLEE BOOK, consisting of an extensive collection of Glees, Madrigals, and Rounds, selected from the works of the Most admired Composers, together many new pieces from the German.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR THE PIANO, Melodeon, Accordeon, Violin, Banjo, Guitar, Concertina, Drum, Fife and Flageolet.

Huntingdon, Jan. 21, 1865-tf.

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## OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC FOR 1865.

Among other features of the present number will be A chronicle of the Great Rebellion continued from the Old Franklin Almanac for 1864, containing a full and correct digested record of the events of the war, military, naval and political, from October 15th, 1863, with accounts of Battles, Sieges, Raids, Sea-fights, and all the operations *of the war.*

The United States Army List. Major Generals and Brigadiers, regulars and volunteers, to November 1st, 1864.

The Rebel Army List. Lieutenant Generals, Major Generals and Brigadiers, to same date.

Losses in battle and by death, of Union officers, to November 1st, 1864.

*Losses of officers in Rebel Army to same date.*

The Rebel Government, Rebel Congress, Rebel Debt, &c.

A full digest of the United States Stamp regulations.

A full digest of the United States License regulations.

Governors of the World to November 1st, 1864.

Governors of the States and Territories, Union and Rebel, to November 1st, 1864.

Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Queens of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Kings of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Heirs Apparent to European and other Empires and Monarchies.

Besides other miscellaneous matter, astronomical information, calendars, &c., &c., the whole comprising a valuable manual for use and reference throughout the year.

Price 20 cents per copy.

Copies mailed (post-paid) on receipt of price.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE. tf

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## WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—*ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN*

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

*before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock* goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which for cash on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

---

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a *fair* price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

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## 1865. THE 1865.

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STOCK OF

# WALL PAPER

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Is now ready for inspection and sale,

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Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

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LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

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One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

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The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

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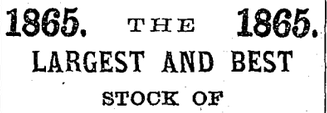
## SPECTACLES.



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MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunton's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Har